Cormick. This latter paper is an exceedingly important one, being one of the best contributions published on the biology of this serious disease of the white pine. Other papers in the bulletin deal with spraying and fertilizer experiments.

Professor H. S. Jackson, of Lafayette, Indiana, spent several days at the Garden in February consulting the library and mycological herbarium in connection with monographic work on the rusts for *North American Flora*.

Dr. E. Mead Wilcox, formerly of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, has been appointed Director of the Santo Domingo Experiment Station, with his headquarters at Santo Domingo. He entered upon the duties of his new position on March I.

Professor H. C. Beardslee, formerly of Asheville, North Carolina, has definitely retired from school work and will devote himself henceforth to botanical studies in which he is particularly interested. He and Mrs. Beardslee are located for the present at New Smyrna, Florida. Under date of January 25, Professor Beardslee wrote: "I am finding the fungi here very interesting and am getting some good material together."

Dr. Bernard O. Dodge, formerly of Columbia University, is now connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington, having entered upon his new duties on February 1. On the eve of his departure from Columbia, Professor and Mrs. Harper invited a number of his friends to a farewell dinner at the Faculty Club. Dr. and Mrs. Dodge were extremely active both in general botany and mycology, and they will be sadly missed in New York. It may be, however, that they will find more time for strictly mycological work in Washington.

Polyporus excurrens Berk. & Curt.

In preparing a brief article on *Trametes serpens* for the January number of Mycologia, I stated that Miss Wakefield had

been asked to look up the type specimen of *P. excurrens* at Kew so that it might be compared with specimens called *T. serpens* in America. This she has very kindly done and I have been allowed to get a glimpse of it.

Polyporus excurrens Berk. & Curt. is only a very thin, old, shabby, entirely resupinate form of Trametes rigida Berk. & Mont., described in 1849 and later known as Polystictus extensus Cooke, Polystictus rigens Sacc. & Cub., Coriolopsis rigida (Berk. & Mont.) Murrill, and perhaps by other names. This is why I did not find it at Kew, where it is now marked "Polyporus extensus B. & C., Cuba, Curtis (Wright 391)."

This leaves our American "Trametes serpens" without a name. To those who think it sufficiently distinct from Elmeriana setulosa (P. Henn.) Bres., of the Philippine Islands, to deserve a separate name, I would suggest Trametes subserpens.

W. A. Murrill.

A CORRECTION

In the article on "Some Described Species of Poria," published in Mycologia for September, 1919, the attempt to make Saccardo's classification prominent and reference to his work easy led to an error in citation, since many of the species included had already been transferred to the genus *Poria* by Cooke two years previously and Saccardo simply followed his treatment. The correct citations for the first combinations of these species, taken in order, would therefore be as follows:

Poria incrustans (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.

Poria elachista (Berk.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 109. 1886.

Poria Salviae (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 112. 1886.

Poria candidissima (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 111. 1886.

Poria calcea (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.

Poria interna (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 109. 1886.

Poria wantholoma (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.

Poria limitata (Berk. & Curt.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.

Poria sassafras (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 114. 1886.

Poria Alabamae (Berk. & Cooke) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.

Poria pulchella (Schw.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.

Poria dryina (Berk. & Cooke) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 113. 1886.

Poria dryina (Berk. & Cooke) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 111. 1886.

Poria fatiscens (Berk. & Rav.) Cooke, Grevillea 14: 111. 1886.